

S T A

He is *stark* mad, who ever says
That he hath been in love an hour. *Donne.*
Those seditions, that seemed moderate before, became
desperate, and those who were desperate seemed *stark* mad;
whence tumults, confused hollowings and howlings. *Hayu.*
Who, by the most cogent arguments, will disrobe him-
self at once of all his old opinions, and turn himself out *stark*
naked in quest of new notions? *Locke.*
In came quier South, all dressed up in feathers and ribbons,
stark baring mad, brandishing his sword. *drubbut.*
STA'RKLY. *adv.* [from *stark*.] Stiffly; strongly.
As fast lock'd up in sleep as guttles labour,
When it lies *starkly* in the traveller's bones. *Shakespeare.*
STA'RLISS. *adj.* [from *stark*.] Having no light of stars.
A boundless continent,
Dark, waste, and wild, under the frown of night,
Starkly expost'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, l. iii.*
Cato might give them furlow for another world;
But we, like sentries, are oblig'd to stand
In *starkly* nights, and wait till appointed hour. *Dryden.*
STA'RLIGHT. *n. f.* [*stark* and *light*] Lustre of the stars.
Now they never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear or spangled *starklight* stream. *Shakespeare.*
Nor walk by moon,
Or glittering *starklight*, without thee is sweet. *Milton.*
They danced by *starklight* and the friendly moon. *Dryden.*
STA'RLIGHT. *adj.* Lighted by the stars.
Owls, that mark the setting fun, declare
A *starklight* evening and a morning fair. *Dryden's Virg.*
STA'RLIKE. *adj.* [*stark* and *like*.]
1. Stellated; having various points resembling a star in lustre.
Nighthade-tree rises with a wooden stem, green-leaved,
and has *starklike* flowers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
2. Bright; illustrious.
The having turned many to righteousness shall confer a *stark-*
like and immortal brightness. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*
These reasons mov'd her *starklike* husband's heart;
But still he held his purpose to depart. *Dryden.*
STA'RLING. *n. f.* [creeping, Saxon.] A small singing bird.
I will have a *starking* taught to speak
Nothing but Mortimer, and give it him,
To keep his anger still in motion. *Shak. Henry IV.*
STA'RPAYED. *adj.* [*stark* and *pave*.] Studded with stars.
In progress through the road of heav'n *starpav'd*. *Milton.*
STA'RPPOOF. *adj.* [*stark* and *proof*.] Impervious to starlight.
Under the shady roof
Of branching elm *starproof*. *Milton.*
STA'READ. *n. f.* [*stark* and *read*.] Doctrine of the stars;
astronomy. *Spenser.*
STA'REDD. *adj.* [from *stark*.]
1. Influenced by the stars with respect to fortune.
My third comfort,
Starr'd most unluckily, is from my breast
Hail'd out to murder. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*
2. Decorated with stars.
That *starr'd* Ethiop queen, that strove
To let her beauty's praise above
The sea-nymphs. *Milton.*
He furious hurl'd against the ground
His sceptre *starr'd* with golden studs around. *Pope.*
STA'RRY. *adj.* [from *stark*.]
1. Decorated with stars.
Daphne wond'ring mounts on high,
Above the clouds, above the *starry* sky! *Pope.*
2. Consisting of stars; stellar.
Such is his will, that paints
The earth with colours fresh,
The darkest skies with store
Of *starry* lights. *Spenser.*
Heav'n a earth's compacted frame,
And flowing waters, and the *starry* flame,
And both the radiant lights, one common soul
Inspires and feeds, and animates the whole. *Dryden.*
3. Resembling stars.
Tears had dimm'd the lustre of her *starry* eyes. *Shak. Illust.*
STA'RRING. *adj.* [*starry*, Latin; from *stark*.] Shining with
stellar lights; blazing with sparkling light.
Such his full glances as the fatal light
Of *starring* comets that look kingdoms dead. *Crafiaw.*
STA'RSHOOT. *n. f.* [*stark* and *shoot*.] An emission from a star.
I have seen a good quantity of that jelly, by the vulgar called
a *starshoot*, as if it remained upon the extinction of a falling
star. *Boyle.*
TO START. *v. n.* [*startzen*, German.]
1. To feel a sudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the
animal frame, on the apprehension of danger.
Starting is an apprehension of the thing feared, and in that
kind it is a motion of shuddering; and likewise an inquisition,
in the beginning, what the matter should be, and in that kind
it is a motion of erecting, and therefore, when a man would
lift his body to avoid it, he *starteth*; for the *starting* is an
elevation of the body to avoid it.

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A shape appear'd
Bending to look on me: *I started* back;
It started back. Shakespeare.

I start as from some dreadful dream,
And often ask myself if yet awake. Dryden's Span. Essay.
As his doubts decline,
He dreads just vengeance, and he *starts* at sin. Dryden.
He *starts* at every new appearance, and is always waking and
solicitous for fear of a surprize. Collier on Cervantes.

2. To rise suddenly.
Charm'd by these strings, trees *starting* from the ground
Have follow'd with delight the powerful sound. Reformers.
They starting up beheld the heavy night. Dryden.
The mind often works in search of some hidden idea,
though sometimes *they start* up in our minds of their own
accord. Locke.

Might Dryden biefs once more our eyes,
New Blackmoors and new Milbourns must arise;
Nay, should great Homer lift his awful head,
Zoilus again would *start* up from the dead. Pope.

3. To move with sudden quickness.
The flowers, call'd out of their beds,
Start and raise up their drowsy heads. Cleveland.
A spirit fit to *start* into an empire,
And look the world to law. Dryden's Cleomenes.
She at the fummons roll'd her eyes around,
And snatch'd the *starting* serpents from the ground. Pope.

4. To shrink; to winch.
What trick, what *starting* hole, can it thou find out to hide
these from this open flame? Shakspeare. Henry IV.
With trial fire touch me his finger end;
If he be chafte, the flame will back defend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he *start*,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart. Shakspeare.

5. To deviate.
The lords and gentlemen take all the meanest sort upon
themselves; for they are best able to bring them in, whenso-
ever any of them *starteth* out. Spenser on Ireland.
I rank him with the prodigies of fame,
(With things which *start* from nature's common rules,
With bearded infants, and with reeming mules. Cress.
Keep your soul to the work when ready to *start* aside, un-
less you will be a slave to every wild imagination. Wotton.

6. To fet out from the barrier at a race.
It seems to be rather a *terminus a quo* than a true principle,
as the *starting* post is none of the horse's legs.
Should some god tell me, that I should be born
And cry again, his offer I should forgo;
Althand, when I have ended well my race,
To be led back to my first *starting* place. Denham.
When from the goal they *start*,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Rush to the race. Dryden's Virg. Georg.
The clangor of the trumpet gives the sign;
At once they *start*, advancing in a line. Dryden.

7. To fet out on our pursuit.
Fair course of passion, where two lovers *start*,
And run together, heart still yokt with weare. Wallar.
People, when they have made themselves weary, let up
their rest upon the very spot where they *started*. *L'Estrange.*
When two *start* into the world together, he that is thrown
behind, unless his mind proves generous, will be displaced
with the other. Collier.

TO START. *v. a.*
1. To alarm; to disturb suddenly.
Direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts,
Cannot once *start* me. Shakspeare.
Being full of supper and disemp'ring draughts,
Upon malicious bravery do'st thou come
To *start* my quiet. Shakspeare's Othello.
The very print of a fox-foot would have *startet* ye. L'Estr.

2. To make to start, or fly hastily from a hiding place.
The blood more flirs
To rouse a lion than to *start* a hare. Shakspeare.
I started from its vernal bow'r
The rising game, and clac'd from flow'r to flow'r. Pope.

3. To bring into motion; to produce to view or notice; to pro-
duce unexpectedly.
Conjure with 'em!
Brutus will *start* a spirit as soon as Cæsar. Shakspeare.
It was undoubtedly done, when I was enforcing a well-hisr
defens, to *start* and follow another of less moment. Sprat.
Insignificant evils may be *startet* against every thing that is
not capable of mathematical demonstration. Addison.
I was engaged in conversation upon a subject which the
people leave to start in discourse. Addison's Travels.

4. To discover; to bring within pursuit.
The sensual men agree in pursuit of every pleasure they can
start. Temple.

5. To put suddenly out of place.
Once, by a fall in wrestling, *startet* the end of the clavicle
from the sternon. 17th man's Surgeon.

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START. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A motion of terror; a sudden twitch or contraction of the frame from fear or alarm.
The flaws and *starts* would well become
A woman's story at a Winter's fire,
Authoriz'd by her grandam. *Shakespeare.*
The fright awaken'd Arcite with a *start*;
Against his bosom bound'd his heaving heart. *Dryden.*
2. A sudden rousing to action; excitement.
How much had I to do to calm his rage!
Now fear I this will give it *start* again. *Shaksf. Hamlet.*
Sally; vehement eruption; sudden effusion.
'Thou art like enough, through vassal fear,
Base inclination, and the *start* of spleen,
To fight against me under Percy's pay. *Shakespeare.*
Several *starts* of fancy off-land, look well enough; but
brin' them to the test, and there is nothing in 'em. *L'Estrange.*
Are they not only to disguise our passions,
To fet our looks at variance with our thoughts,
To check the *starts* and fallies of the soul? *Addison's Cato.*
We were well enough pleased with this *start* of thought. *Add.*
3. Sudden fit; intermitted action.
Methought her eyes had crost her tongue;
For she did speak in *starts* distractedly. *Shakespeare.*
Thy firms are studied arts;
Thy subtle ways be narrow *starts*;
Thy curtesy but fudden *starts*;
And what thou call'st thy gifts are baits. *Ben. Johnson.*
Nature does nothing by *starts* and leaps, or in a hurry; but
all her motions are gradual. *L'Estrange.*
An ambiguous expression, a little chagrin, or a *start* of
passion, is not enough to take leave upon. *Collier.*
4. A quick spring or motion.
In *starts*, the more they are wound up and strained, and
thereby give a more quick *start* back, the more trouble is the
found; and the flacker they are, or less wound up, the safer is
the found. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Both cause the string to give a quicker *start*. *Bacon.*
How could water make those visible *starts* upon freezing,
but by some subtle freezing principle which as suddenly throts
into it. *Grew's Cynol. Sac.*
5. First emission from the barrier; act of setting out.
You stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the *start*. *Shaksf. Henry V.*
All leapt to chariot,
And every man then for the *start* cast in his proper lot. *Chap.*
If a man deal with another upon conditions, the *start* of
first performance is all. *Bacon.*
6. To get the START. To begin before another; to obtain
advantage over another.
Get the *start* of the majestick world. *Shaksf. Jul. Cæs.*
All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid asleep, un-
der pretence of arburement, and the other party, during that
time, doth cautiously get the *start* and advantage at common
law, yet the pretorian court will set back all things in *statu*
quo prius. *Bacon's Max. or Spain.*
Doubtless some other heart
Will get the *start*;
And, stepping in before,
Will take possession of the sacred floor
Of hidden sweets. *Crazeau.*
Ere the knight could do his part,
The squire had got so much the *start*,
H' had to the lady done his errand,
And told her all his tricks aforehand. *Hudibras.*
She might have forsaken him, if he had not got the *start* of
her. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*
The reason why the mathematicks and mechanic arts have
so much get the *start* in growth of other sciences, may be re-
solved into this, that their progress hath not been retarded by
that reverential awe of former discoverers. *Glanville.*
The French year has got the *start* of ours more in the works
of nature than the new stile. *Addison.*
STARTER. *n. f.* [from *start*.] One that shrinks from his
purpose.
Stand to it boldly, and take quarter,
To let thee live I am no *starter*. *Hudibras.*
STARTINGLY. *adv.* [from *starting*.] By sudden fits; with
frequent intermission.
Why do you speak so *startingly* and rash. *Shak. Othello.*
To STARTLE. *v. n.* [from *start*.] To shrink; to move on
feeling a sudden impression of alarm or terror.
The *startling* deed was seiz'd with sudden fright,
And bounding off the pommel cast the knight. *Dryden.*
Why shrinks the soul
Back on herself, and *startles* at destruction?
My frighted thoughts run back,
And *startle* into madness at the found. *Addison's Cato.*
To STARTLE. *v. a.* To fright; to shock; to impress with
sudden terror, surprisè, or alarm.
They would find occasions enough, upon the account of this

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known affections to the king's service, from which it was not possible to remove or *start* a nim. *Clarendon.*
Wilmot had more feruples from religion to *startle* him, and would not have attained his end by any gross act of wickedness. *Clarendon.*
Such whist'ring wak'd her, but with *startled* eye *Milton.*
On Adam.
To hear the lark begin his flight,
And singing *startle* the dull night
From his watch-tower in the skies,
'Till the dappled dawn doth rife. *Milton.*
The supposition that angels assume bodies needs not *startle* us, since some of the most ancient and most learned fathers seem'd to believe that they had bodies. *Lectt.*
Inceff! Oh name it not!
The very mention shakes my inmost soul:
The gods are *startled* in their peaceful mansions,
And nature sickens at the shocking sound. *Smith.*
His books had been solemnly burnt at Rome as heretical: some people, he found, were *startled* at it; so he was forced boldly to make reprisals, to buoy up their courage. *Autenbury.*
Now the leaf
Incessant ruffles, from the mournful grove
Oft *startling* such as studious walk below,
And slowly circles through the waving air. *Thomson.*
STARTLE. n. f. [from the verb.] Sudden alarm; shock; sudden impression of terror.
After having recovered from my first *startle*, I was very well pleased at the accident. *Spectator.*
STARTUP. n. f. [*start* and *up*.] One that comes suddenly into notice.
That young *startup* hath all the glory of my overthrow. *Sh.*
To *STARTLE. v. n.* [*starten*, Saxon; *starten*, Dutch, to die.]
1. To perish; to be destroyed. Obsolete.
To her came message of the murderment,
Wherein her girlfells friends shokt hopefells *starve. Pair'ox.*
2. To perish with hunger. It has *with or for* before the cause, of less properly.
Were the pains of honest industry, and of *starving* with hunger and cold, set before us, no body would doubt which to chuse. *Locke.*
An animal that *starves* of hunger, dies feverish and delirious. *Arbutnot.*
3. To be killed with cold.
Have I seen the naked *starve* for cold,
While avarice my charity controll'd? *Sandy.*
4. To suffer extreme poverty.
Sometimes virtue *starves* while vice is fed:
What then! Is the reward of virtue bread? *Pope.*
5. To be destroyed with cold.
Had the seeds of the pepper-plant been born from Java to these northern countries, they must have *starved* for want of sun. *Woodward's Natural History.*
To *STARVE. v. a.*
1. To kill with hunger.
I cannot blame his cousin king,
That with'd him on the barren mountains *starv'd. Shakspe.*
Hunger and thirst, or guns and swords,
Give the same death in different words:
To pulsh this argument no further,
To *starve* a man in law is murder. *Prior.*
If they had died through fasting, when meat was at hand, they would have been guilty of *starving* themselves. *Pope.*
2. To sabbue by famine.
This defines
Are wolfish, bloody, *starv'd*, and ravenous. *Shakspeare.*
He would have worn her out by slow degrees,
As men by fasting *starve* th' untam'd disease. *Dryden.*
Attalus endeavour'd to *starve* Italy, by stopping their convey of provisions from Africa. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
3. To kill with cold.
From beds of raging fire to *starve* in ice
Their lost ethereal warmth, and there to pine
Immoveable, infix'd, and frozen round. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
4. To deprive of force or vigour.
The powers of their minds are *starved* by disuse, and have lost that reach and strength which nature fitted them to receive. *Lectt.*
STARVELING. n. f. [from *starve*.] An animal thin and weak for want of nourishment.
If I hang, I'll make a fat pair of gallows; for old fir John hangs with me, and he's no *starveling.* *Shakspeare.*
Now thy alms is giv'n, the letter's read;
The body risen again, the which was dead;
And thy poor *starveling* bountifully fed. *Dennie.*
The fat ones would be making sport with the lean, and calling them *starvelings.* *L'Estrange.*
The throbbing clusters thin
By kind avulsion; else the *starv'ling* brood,
Void of sufficient sustenance, will yield
A slender Autumn. *Phil. & Pops.*